

**Firefighter II, Mod B  
Rescue**

# **FIREFIGHTER II MOD B RESCUE**

## **Firefighter II, Mod B Rescue**

### **2-14 RESCUE**

- 2-14.1** Identify the procedures for a primary and secondary search under fire conditions. (3-3.8)
- 2-14.2** Identify the need for Technical Rescue Awareness training as presented in class.
- 2-14.3** Identify requirements according to the OSHA 29 CFR 1910.146 and NFPA1670, Operations and Training for Technical Rescue Incidents:
- 2-14.4** Identify the basic hand and power tools generally used for vehicular extrication.
- 2-14.5** Identify assessment of vehicular rescue situations
- 2-14.6** Identify primary and secondary room search procedures under fire conditions using a rope or hose line. (3-3.4, 3-3.8)
- 2-14.7** Identify primary and secondary room search under fire conditions without using a rope or hose line. (3-3.8)
- 2-14.8** Identify the removal of injured persons from an immediate hazard by the use of carries. (3-3.8)
- 2-14.9** Identify the removal of injured persons from an immediate hazard by the use of drags. (3-3.8)
- 2-14.10** **Demonstrate primary and secondary room search procedures under fire conditions using a rope or hose line. (3-3.4(b), 3-3.8(b))**
- 2-14.11** **Demonstrate primary and secondary room search under fire conditions without using a rope or hose line. (3-3.8(b))**
- 2-14.12** **Demonstrate the removal of injured persons from an immediate hazard by the use of carries. (3-3.8(b))**
- 2-14.13** **Demonstrate the removal of injured persons from an immediate hazard by the use of drags. (3-3.8(b))**

### **REFERENCES:**

IFSTA, Essentials, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., Chapters 7.

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, copyright 2000, Chapters 16

Jones & Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighting Skills, 1<sup>st</sup> ed., Chapters 8, 13, 25, & 26

## **Firefighter II, Mod B**

### **Rescue**

#### **2-14 Rescue**

I. Identify the procedures for a primary and secondary search under fire conditions.  
**2-14.1 (3-3.8)**

A. Objectives and guidelines

1. Finding victims
2. Obtaining information about the extent of the fire

B. Guidelines

1. Wear full protective clothing
2. Work in groups of two or more
3. Attempt to locate more than one means of egress before entering the building.
4. Search on your hands and knees
5. Search one room completely before moving to the next
6. Start the search on an outside wall
7. Move all furniture, searching behind and under each piece
8. Search all closets and cupboards, including shower stalls
9. Pause occasionally during the search and listen for cries for help or other audible signs or signals
10. Move up and down stairs on your hands and knees.
  - a. Ascending: head first
  - b. Descending: feet first
11. After searching a room, leave an indication that the room has been searched
12. Look for extension of fire and report any extension to the incident commander.
13. Reach into the doorway or window with the handle of a tool, if rooms or buildings are too hot to enter.
14. Once a conscious victim is successfully removed, place the victim in someone's custody to prevent him/her from attempting to reenter the building.

C. Primary Search

1. Quick
2. Systematic
3. Check areas with highest percentage of chance for victims

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- D. Secondary Search
  - 1. Usually conducted after fire is controlled
  - 2. Slower
  - 3. More thorough than primary
- II. Identify the need for Technical Rescue Awareness training as presented in class.  
**2-14.2**
  - A. Firefighters no longer respond to fire only
  - B. Firefighters are often the first responder to arrive on the scene of a special rescue or special hazard incident.
  - C. Each of these incidents has specific inherently dangerous characteristics requiring specialized knowledge and training.
  - D. Technical Rescue Awareness and subsequent specialized courses include:
    - 1. Structural collapse
    - 2. Confined space
    - 3. Vehicle and machinery
    - 4. Rope
    - 5. Trench
    - 6. Water
    - 7. Wilderness
- III. Identify requirements according to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.146 and NFPA1670,  
Operations and Training for Technical Rescue Incidents. **2-14.3**
  - A. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.146 and NFPA1670, 2-1.2 (a)
    - 1. Awareness: This level represents the **minimum** capability of a responder who, in the course of his or her regular job duties, could be called upon to respond to, or could be the first on the scene of, a technical rescue incident. This level can involve search, rescue, and recovery operations. **Members of a team at this level are generally not considered rescuers. This is basic initial company response. Responders at this level have the basic information to identify the type of incident and start initial company operations.**

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### IV. Identify the basic hand and power tools generally used for vehicular extrication. **2-14.4**

#### A. Types of tools

1. Powered hydraulic tools
  - a. Spreaders
  - b. Shears
  - c. Combination spreader/shears
  - d. Extension rams
2. Manual hydraulic tools
  - a. Porta-power
  - b. Hydraulic jack
3. Pneumatic tools
  - a. Pneumatic chisels/hammers
  - b. Air lifting bags
4. Block and tackle
5. Cribbing

#### B. Methods of gaining access

1. Through a normally operating door
1. Through a window
3. By compromising the body of the vehicle

### V. Identify assessment of vehicular rescue situations. **2-14.5**

#### A. Assessment

1. Approaching the scene
2. Initial size-up
3. On the scene
4. Victims

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- B. Vehicle stabilization
  - 1. Definition: Process of providing additional support to key places between the vehicle and ground or other solid anchor points maximizing the area of contact between the vehicle and ground to prevent any further movement of the vehicle.
  - 2. Methods to prevent horizontal movement
    - a. Vehicle's own mechanical systems (do not rely upon fully)
    - b. Chocking wheels
  - 3. Methods to prevent vertical movement
    - a. Jacks
    - b. Cribbing
    - c. Air-lift bags
- VI. Identify primary and secondary room search procedures under fire conditions, using a rope or hose line. **2-14.6** (3-3.4, 3-3.8)
  - A. Don complete protective clothing
  - B. Two In-Two Out
    - 1. Team of two firefighters attach ropes or locates hoselines to enter building for search
    - 2. Team of two firefighters remain close to entry location to assist in rescue if necessary
  - C. With partner, enter building on hands and knees
  - D. Start the search on an outside wall
  - E. Move all furniture, searching behind and under each piece
  - F. Search all closets and cupboards including shower stalls
  - G. Search a room completely before moving to the next
  - H. After searching a room, leave an indication that the room has been searched
  - I. Pause occasionally during the search and listen for cries for help or other audible signs or signals
  - J. Move up and down stairs:
    - 1. When ascending, proceed head first
    - 2. When descending, proceed feet first
  - K. Reach into doorway or window with handle of a tool, if rooms or buildings are too hot to enter

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- L. Report any extension of the fire to the incident commander
  - M. Remove any victims found to safety
  - N. If victim is conscious, place them in someone's custody to prevent them from reentering building
- VII. Identify primary and secondary room search under fire conditions without using a rope or hoseline. **2-14.7 (3-3.8)**
- A. Don complete protective clothing
  - B. Two In-Two Out
    - 1. Team of two firefighters enter building for search
    - 2. Team of two firefighters remain close to entry location to assist in rescue if necessary
  - C. Starts the search on an outside wall
    - 1. One firefighter searches room remaining in contact with team member
    - 2. Other firefighter maintains contact with wall and his team member
  - D. Move all furniture, searching behind and under each piece
  - E. Search all closets and cupboards including shower stalls
  - F. Search a room completely before moving to the next
  - G. After searching a room, leave an indication that the room has been searched
  - H. Pause occasionally during the search and listen for cries for help or other audible signs or signals
  - I. Move up and down stairs:
    - 3. When descending, proceed head first
    - 4. When descending, proceed feet first
  - J. Reach into doorway or window with handle of a tool, if rooms or buildings are too hot to enter
  - K. Report any extension of the fire to the incident commander
  - L. Remove any victims found to safety
  - M. If victim is conscious, place them in someone's custody to prevent them from reentering building

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VIII. Identify the removal of injured persons from an immediate hazard by the use of carries. **2-14.8 (3-3.8(b))**

A. Lone Rescuer Lift and Carry

1. Push the victim's feet close to their buttocks
2. Hold them in place with their feet
3. Grasp the victim's hands, and rocks the victim up and down several times to obtain greater momentum
4. When ready, at the top of the upswing, jerk the victim up and onto the shoulder

B. Extremities (sit-pick) Carry

1. Rescuer #1
  - a. Stand at the head of the victim
  - b. Kneel and slip the arms under the victim's arms and around chest, grasping the victim's wrists
  - c. Stand and carry the victim to a place of safety, remembering to bend the knees when lifting
2. Rescuer #2
  - a. Stand at the victim's feet
  - b. Kneel, with feet together, between the victim's legs and grasp the victim under or just above the knees
  - c. Stand and carry the victim to a place of safety, remembering to bend the knees when lifting

C. Carrying a Litter

1. Position themselves at opposite ends of the litter facing the same direction.
2. Bend at the knees
3. Grasp the handles or rails of the litter
4. Raise to a full standing position with backs straight
5. Move at a steady pace, keeping the litter level.

D. Moving a Victim on a Long Backboard

1. Rescuer #1
  - a. Apply axial traction



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2. Rescuer #2
  - a. Apply cervical collar
  - b. Prepare backboard
  - c. Place it alongside and parallel to victim
3. Other rescuers
  - a. Kneel one side of victim
    - 1) One at head
    - 2) One at waist
    - 3) One at knees
4. Rescuers grasp victim
  - a. Rescuer, at victim's shoulders, grasp the victim's opposite shoulder and upper arm
  - b. Rescuer, at the victim's waist, grasp the victim's waist and buttocks on the opposite side
  - c. Rescuer, at victim's knees, grasp the victim's lower thigh and calf on the opposite side
5. At the direction of Rescuer #1, the rescuers gently roll the victim towards them.
6. Rescuer at the waist reaches across the victim's body with one hand and pulls the backboard against the victim.
7. Rescuer #1 direct the others to roll the victim onto the backboard
8. Rescuer #1 give command to position the victim in the center of the backboard.
9. Rescuer, at the victim's shoulders, immobilize the victim's head.
10. Each of the rescuers fasten the victim to the backboard with the appropriate strap.

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IX. Identify the removal of injured persons from an immediate hazard by the use of drags. **2-14.9 (3-3.8)**

A. Blanket Drag

1. Rescuer places a bunker coat or blanket beside the face-up victim.
2. Gathers one edge of the blanket close to the victim's side
3. Rolls the victim towards them and, while supporting the victim, gathers the coat or blanket underneath.
4. Rolls the victim onto the coat or blanket and smooths it out.
5. Grasps the coat or blanket on each side of the victim's head and raise enough to clear the head and shoulders off the floor.
6. Drags the victim to safety.

B. Clothing Drag

1. Rescuer places victim on back arranging clothing to support head and neck, checking to make sure victim's breathing is not compromised.
2. Rescuer grasps the top of victim's clothing, supporting the head with forearms.
3. Drag should be done keeping victim's head close to floor to keep from compromising victim's breathing.

C. Webbing Sling Drag

1. Webbing needs to be tied, using a water knot with safety, end to end forming a continuous loop
2. With victim lying on back, loop is placed under each arm, coming up under the victim's armpits.
3. Rescuer adjusts the loops to the loop coming out the underside of victim's armpits is snug against the victim's back
4. Rescuer feeds the longer loop through between the body and other webbing loop.
5. Rescuer drags the victim making sure the webbing under armpits is snug, and longer loop provides some support to victim's head.

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#### **D. Sit and Drag Method**

1. Rescuer places victim in a face up position
2. Rescuer assumes a sitting position at the head of the victim, with legs to each side and hands on either side of victim.
3. Rescuer grasps the victim under the arms, and pulls victim closely so the victim's head and back are against rescuer's chest and the rescuer's thighs are under the victim's armpits, with the patient's arms outside of the rescuer's legs.
4. Rescuer removes victim by sliding backward in the sitting position and using the legs to drag the patient along.

#### **E. Firefighter's Drag**

1. Rescuer places victim in a face up position.
2. Rescuer ties victim's wrists together using a piece of rope, webbing, belt, or other available material.
3. Rescuer straddles the victim, facing him/her, and places the bound wrists over the rescuer's head and behind the neck.
4. Rescuer crawls on hands and knees while dragging the victim out of area.
5. In some cases (large or pregnant victim), the rescuer will have to crawl beside the victim.

#### **F. Rescue of Firefighter wearing SCBA**

1. Determine if SCBA is functional.
  - a. If not, disconnect the low-pressure tube and place it inside the victim's coat or remove the regulator from the face piece, leaving the face piece in place.
2. Roll the victim onto his/her side, ensuring the air supply is not compromised.
3. Verify that the SCBA is securely fastened on the victim.
4. Grasp the shoulder straps of the victim's SCBA and drag him from the area.

### **X. Demonstrate primary and secondary room search procedures under fire conditions, using a rope or hose line. 2-14.10 (3-3.4(b), 3-3.8(b))**

#### **A. Dons complete protective clothing**

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- B. Two In-Two Out
    - 1. Team of two firefighters attaches ropes or locates hoselines to enter building for search
    - 2. Team of two firefighters remain close to entry location to assist in rescue if necessary
  - C. With partner, enters building on hands and knees
  - D. Starts the search on an outside wall
  - E. Moves all furniture, searching behind and under each piece
  - F. Searches all closets and cupboards including shower stalls
  - G. Searches a room completely before moving to the next
  - H. After searching a room, leaves an indication that the room has been searched
  - I. Pauses occasionally during the search and listens for cries for help or other audible signs or signals
  - J. Moves up and down stairs:
    - 1. When ascending, proceed head first
    - 2. When descending, proceed feet first
  - K. Reaches into doorway or window with handle of a tool, if rooms or buildings are too hot to enter
  - L. Reports any extension of the fire to the incident commander
  - M. Removes any victims found to safety
  - N. If victim is conscious, places them in someone's custody to prevent them from reentering building
- XI. Demonstrate primary and secondary room search under fire conditions without using a rope or hoseline. 2-14.11 (3-3.8(b))**
- A. Dons complete protective clothing
  - B. Two In-Two Out
    - 1. Team of two firefighters enters building for search
    - 2. Team of two firefighters remain close to entry location to assist in rescue if necessary
  - C. Starts the search on an outside wall
    - 1. One firefighter searches room remaining in contact with team member
    - 2. Other firefighter maintains contact with wall and his team member
  - D. Moves all furniture, searching behind and under each piece

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- E. Searches all closets and cupboards including shower stalls
  - F. Searches a room completely before moving to the next
  - G. After searching a room, leaves an indication that the room has been searched
  - H. Pauses occasionally during the search and listens for cries for help or other audible signs or signals
  - I. Moves up and down stairs:
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  - J. Reaches into doorway or window with handle of a tool, if rooms or buildings are too hot to enter
  - K. Reports any extension of the fire to the incident commander
  - L. Removes any victims found to safety
  - M. If victim is conscious, places them in someone's custody to prevent them from reentering building
- XII. Demonstrate the removal of injured persons from an immediate hazard by the use of carries. 2-14.12 (3-3.8(b))**
- A. Lone Rescuer Lift and Carry
    - 1. Pushes the victim's feet close to their buttocks
    - 2. Holds them in place with their feet
    - 3. Grasps the victim's hands, and rocks the victim up and down several times to obtain greater momentum
    - 4. When ready, at the top of the upswing, jerks the victim up and onto the shoulder
  - B. Extremities (sit-pick) Carry
    - 1. Rescuer #1
      - a. Stands at the head of the victim
      - b. Kneels and slips the arms under the victim's arms and around chest, grasping the victim's wrists
      - c. Stands and carries the victim to a place of safety, remembering to bend the knees when lifting

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2. Rescuer #2
  - a. Stands at the victim's feet
  - b. Kneels, with feet together, between the victim's legs and grasps the victim under or just above the knees
  - c. Stands and carries the victim to a place of safety, remembering to bend the knees when lifting

### **C. Carrying a Litter**

1. Positions themselves at opposite ends of the litter facing the same direction.
2. Bends at the knees
3. Grasps the handles or rails of the litter
4. Raises to a full standing position with backs straight
5. Moves at a steady pace, keeping the litter level.

### **D. Moving a Victim on a Long Backboard**

1. Rescuer #1
  - a. Applies axial traction
2. Rescuer #2
  - a. Applies cervical collar
  - b. Prepares backboard
  - c. Places it alongside and parallel to victim
3. Other rescuers
  - a. Kneels at one side of victim
    - 1) One at head
    - 2) One at waist
    - 3) One at knees

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### **Rescue**

#### **E. Rescuers grasp victim**

1. Rescuer, at victim's shoulders, grasps the victim's opposite shoulder and upper arm
2. Rescuer, at the victim's waist, grasps the victim's waist and buttocks on the opposite side
3. Rescuer, at victim's knees, grasps the victim's lower thigh and calf on the opposite side
  - a. At the direction of Rescuer #1, the rescuers gently roll the victim towards them.
  - b. Rescuer at the waist reaches across the victim's body with one hand and pulls the backboard against the victim.
  - c. Rescuer #1 directs the others to roll the victim onto the backboard
  - d. Rescuer #1 gives command to position the victim in the center of the backboard.
  - e. Rescuer, at the victim's shoulders, immobilizes the victim's head.
  - f. Each of the rescuers fastens the victim to the backboard with the appropriate strap.

### **XIII. Demonstrate the removal of injured persons from an immediate hazard by the use of drags. 2-14.13 (3-3.8(b))**

#### **A. Blanket Drag**

1. Rescuer places a bunker coat or blanket beside the face-up victim.
2. Gathers one edge of the blanket close to the victim's side
3. Rolls the victim towards them and, while supporting the victim, gathers the coat or blanket underneath.
4. Rolls the victim onto the coat or blanket and smoothes it out.
5. Grasps the coat or blanket on each side of the victim's head and raise enough to clear the head and shoulders off the floor.
6. Drags the victim to safety.
  - a. **Clothing Drag**
7. Rescuer places victim on back arranging clothing to support head and neck, checking to make sure victim's breathing is not compromised.
8. Rescuer grasps the top of victim's clothing, supporting the head with forearms.

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9. Drag should be done keeping victim's head close to floor to keep from compromising victim's breathing.
  - a. Webbing Sling Drag
10. Webbing needs to be tied, using a water knot with safety, end to end forming a continuous loop
11. With victim lying on back, places loop under each arm, coming up under the victim's armpits.
12. Rescuer adjusts the loops so the loop coming out the underside of victim's armpits is snug against the victim's back
13. Rescuer feeds the longer loop through between the body and other webbing loop.
14. Rescuer drags the victim making sure the webbing under armpits is snug, and longer loop provides some support to victim's head.
  - a. Sit and Drag Method
15. Rescuer places victim in a face up position
16. Rescuer assumes a sitting position at the head of the victim, with legs to each side and hands on either side of victim.
17. Rescuer grasps the victim under the arms, and pulls victim closely so the victim's head and back are against rescuer's chest and the rescuer's thighs are under the victim's armpits, with the patient's arms outside of the rescuer's legs.
18. Rescuer removes victim by sliding backward in the sitting position and using the legs to drag the patient along.
  - a. Firefighter's Drag
19. Rescuer places victim in a face up position.
20. Rescuer ties victim's wrists together using a piece of rope, webbing, belt, or other available material.
21. Rescuer straddles the victim, facing him/her, and places the bound wrists over the rescuer's head and behind the neck.
22. Rescuer crawls on hands and knees while dragging the victim out of area.
23. In some cases (large or pregnant victim), the rescuer will have to crawl beside the victim.
  - a. Rescue of Firefighter wearing SCBA



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24. Determine if SCBA is functional.
  - a. If not, disconnects the low-pressure tube and places it inside the victim's coat or removes the regulator from the face piece, leaving the face piece in place.
25. Rolls the victim onto the side, ensuring the air supply is not compromised.
26. Verifies that the SCBA is securely fastened on the victim.
27. Grasps the shoulder straps of the victim's SCBA and drags him from the area.